

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 2

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Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboráy
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N.º 1, rua Visconde de Itaboráy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exerício da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 1st Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catele. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture; service, Thursdays, 7:30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. Wednesdays, 10:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays, 10:30 p.m. Sundays.

DR. THEODORE A. TILLY, at: A. TILLY & JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Sunday School at 11 a.m. at 2 Fabio Caricas, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. A. J. MEILLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N.º 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTUNIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Joaquim No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. E. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

GREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de São Joaquim, No. 159.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m.; Gospel preaching, at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Provost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine: Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 8-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rue Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembléa.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua da Assembléa, No. 71.—On sale, the daily Southern Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to librarians.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*—31, rua Santa Isabel, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Missionary. Books, bibles, tracts, papers, etc., etc. of self-help clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 33, Rue Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chili the treaty with Bolivia has been promptly ratified, and the people are well satisfied with it—as they should be.

—A destructive fire occurred in Santiago on the 2nd inst., destroying a large number of houses in Alumada and Moneda streets. The Club and Conservatory were both destroyed.

—In Chili a treaty with Brazil is now under discussion, by which the commercial relations between the two countries are to be greatly increased. It would be interesting to know how.

NEW PROCESS IN BALING COTTON.

A new process of baling cotton, called the Bessonette system, has been introduced at New Orleans, which, it is claimed, will materially reduce the cost of handling. The cotton is more tightly pressed, averaging 32 lbs. to the cubic foot, against 22 lbs. by the old process; this being accomplished, it is stated, by pressing out air, which is thoroughly squeezed from the cotton so that a nail can be driven into it as into wood. Matches have been put to the holes, live coals piled on the top of the cotton and burning brands placed round it, the only result being that the cotton was scorched or burned, but there was no blaze. It was found that the bale would not burn internally as cotton usually does, there not being enough oxygen to let it burn, the air being pressed out by the rollers. It is conjectured that the Bessonette bale reaches market in better condition, with no loss in weight, no injury to cotton, and with smaller cost of transportation and insurance than the old style bale.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

LABOR AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

In an address delivered recently at Plymouth, Mass., Dr. Gould, who, with six assistants, has for the past two and a half years been making investigations in connection with the United States department of labor, made some interesting statements showing the relative social condition of the industrial classes in the United States and in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium. From his inquiries it appears that the United States has the best dwellings and the greatest amount of room for the individual, and that the people pay the highest rents relatively to income. The United States has the cheapest food, and spends more for food than any of the countries named. The Americans and the English spend the most money for literature; the United States the least for alcoholic drinks. The French workers spend more to save the largest proportion of their incomes, the American coming next. Dr. Gould holds that the ideal social standard is that the husband should be able to support the family. The relative size of the husband's contribution to family support is largest in Great Britain, America standing a close second. In Ontario the social condition of the industrial classes is approximately the same as in the United States.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

THE TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER.

The telephone newspaper organised at Pesth, Hungary, has now been working successfully for two years. It is the only newspaper of the kind in the world. It is called the Telephone Hirmondó, or Herald, costs 2 cents, like a printed paper, and is valuable to persons who are unable or too lazy to use their eyes or who can not read. It has six thousand subscribers, who receive the news as they would receive ordinary telephone messages. A special wire 168 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of subscribers, which are connected with the main line by separate wires and special apparatus which prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at one of the stations. Within the houses long, flexible wires make it possible to carry the receiver to the bed or any other part of the room.

The news is not delivered as it happens to come in, but is carefully edited and arranged according to a printed schedule, so that a subscriber at any time knows what part of the paper he is going to hear. It begins with the night telegrams from all parts of Europe. Then comes the calendar of events for the day, with the city news and the lists of strangers at the hotels. After that follows articles on music, art, and literature. The staff is organised like that of any other newspaper, and is only on duty from 7:30 in the morning till 9:30 at night. After the copy has passed through the editor's hands, the paper is subject to the same restrictions as ordinary newspapers and is liable for its communications, it is given to the "speakers." These are ten men with strong voices and clear enunciation, who work in shifts of two at a time and talk the news through the telephone. There are 28 editions uttered a day. Additions to the first edition are announced as news items.

To fill up the time when no news is coming in, the subscribers are entertained with vocal and instrumental concerts.—*Exchange*.

Banks.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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Rio de Janeiro:

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Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do. . . . 900,000
Reserve fund. . . . 900,000

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London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 300,000
Reserve fund..... 350,000

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From the old firm Heidsick

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Brut Extra.

A TRIP IN PARAGUAY.

It is impossible to imagine a settlement of civilized men much more in the wild than is the Australian colony in Paraguay. It is true that Buenos Aires can be reached in some twenty-two days from London, but from Buenos Aires it is a week up the Parana to Asuncion, from Asuncion there is a day in the train to Villa Rica, and from Villa Rica there are fourteen leagues of hard riding to the colony. Certain enthusiasts in Australia determined to found a colony and run it entirely on socialistic and communistic lines. Undoubtedly the circumstances were very favorable for the experiment. The Paraguayan government, glad enough to get energetic colonists, agreed to hand over to them 50,000 acres of excellent land, and to leave the internal government and police entirely to the colonists. The site selected was so far from any large centres of population that many disturbing circumstances were sure to be absent. It must, however, be admitted that, whatever may be the case now, in its early days the colony was not an unqualified success. Whether this was due to the inherent unsoundness of the scheme or defective management it is impossible to say. It is, however, certain that many of the colonists who had left good and comfortable situations in Australia, and who had given up everything for the cause, came to Paraguay expecting to find a land flowing with milk and honey, and had a rude awakening to the discomforts and hardships inevitable in opening any new colony. Certainly this was the case with the women, who would probably have done better to remain in Australia till things were more shipshape. Money for internal circulation was to be unknown. There was a common store to which everyone sent what he wanted. As long as there was no suspicion of waste no limit was made to the amount of anything supplied. As everyone got their support from the common store, so everyone had to do their share of the common work. The men were divided into companies, so many to till the fields, so many to clear the forest, so many to build the houses. Nearly every class in Australia had its representative: there were clerks, farmers, schoolmasters, engineers, surveyors, and so on. Though there were undoubtedly some amongst them who had been shipped off in disgust by their friends, there were also many who were devoted enthusiasts in the cause of socialism and communism.

The colony was beautifully situated on rising ground, backed by stately forest, and was approached over a fine stretch of open pasture land. The colonists had hardly got beyond the first stage, and the blackened stumps of trees in the forest clearings formed rather a blot on the landscape. We were kindly received by a lady and gentleman who had given up a very good position in Australia, and in exchange had at the time of our visit one one-roomed mud hut and a share of another. We thoroughly enjoyed a good meat tea after our thirteen hour ride, and it was very curious to hear our hostess sending to the common store and the common kitchen for beefsteaks and tea. After tea we smoked cigars made out of the native tobacco, and rolled for us by the hands of the daughter of the house. In the evening we strolled about the colony and went to the schoolroom, where a singing class was in progress, and in which lectures were shortly to be arranged. In the morning we were up with the sun, and keen to inspect the colony. It was a very interesting sight, none the less so because everything was still very much in an embryo state. Only some hundred acres had been so far cleared and planted, but everyone was at work, and the fact that they were working not for money wages but for the common good did not seem to make them more inclined to be idle. After riding over some of the adjacent land, and watching the plough oxen being broken in, we started late in the afternoon for the new settlement.

It was only a three hours' ride to the new colony, but it was a most tiring three hours. The way lay for the most part along a difficult forest track, and ended with a long and treacherous estero or marsh over which we forced our horses only with the greatest difficulty. This settlement was in an even more primitive condition than the other, as the colonists were still under canvas, and had not got far even with the work of clearing the forest. The situation was rather too near the marsh to be pleasant, for the mosquitoes were larger and more venomous than any we had come across, and not even

the dense smoke of our wood fire was sufficient to drive them off and render sleep possible. However, in spite of the hardness of the ground and the stinging of the mosquitos there were compensations. The founder and governor of the colony had ridden over with us, and it was a curious experience to lie under the stars and orange trees in this remote forest, and hear the history of the origin in Australia of this strange movement. Troublesome times were in store for the colony, owing to internal feuds, and I do not know how the colony has prospered, but this is quite certain—that there are boundless areas of land in Paraguay where European colonists can live and keep their health. Even the children looked the picture of health and bright spirits. We were up betimes next morning to start on our ride back to Villa Rica. Of course we lost our way, and it was after nine at night before we arrived, thoroughly tired out, at our quarters there. On both these long rides we saw something of the natives. We found them most hospitable and amiable, and always ready to give us the best of everything. They live in a very primitive way, the children in many cases absolutely naked. Very few of them could talk any Spanish. We were very glad on our return to Villa Rica to have a day's rest. We spent it in seeing the few sights of the place, which includes a large tidy plaza, where, on the previous Palm Sunday, had been played a Homeric cricket match between the English and Australians in Paraguay. The latter had a regular Turner and Peris pair of bowlers, and won the day. The inhabitants of Villa Rica could not understand what it was all about, so came to the conclusion it must be a revolution and bolted their doors!

On the following day we left by train for the river Itapao, where is the terminus of the Central Paraguay railway. This part of the line is neither so beautiful nor so interesting as the part between Villa Rica and Asuncion. On the older portion of the line every station was well filled with people, who met there to hold a market, and to whom the arrival of the daily train is, of course, the great event of the day. Beyond Villa Rica people are fewer. We arrived at the terminus before mid-day. The line ended, when we were there, in a swamp, with a wretched little inn the only house within sight. There we met a young Englishman, who had brought four horses and was to act as our guide down to Villa Encarnación on the Parana river. After lunch we set off, as we had several leagues to go before nightfall, and had two big rivers and at least one bad estero to cross. Fortunately we fell in with a native who had lately been over the estero and knew the track, and consequently we got over in safety. Soon after nightfall we got into the outskirts of San Pedro, after a seven league ride through difficult and sparsely populated country. We spent the night under shelter of a little lean-to shed, open at the sides, which belonged to the friendly native. We had foolishly allowed ourselves to be persuaded to travel without any tinted provisions, and trust to the food to be procured *en route*. That night, and every subsequent one, we bitterly regretted it. The most luxuriant meal we ever got was a chicken or bit of mutton cooked in native fashion, and invariably tough beyond description. For bread we had mandioca root, which to the ordinary European palate, is insipid and nasty; and for drink, the cane spirit of the country and muddy water. Occasionally we shot a green parrot, which made a little variety. On one day, after our usual morning meal, we rode from six in the morning till three in the afternoon without being able to obtain any food. The mate is the great institution of the country—"the cup that cheers but not inebriates." No sooner does one arrive in the evening at any house or rancho than the girl of the house produces the mate pot. This is a gourd, in which a decoction of yerba or semilla tea, usually very hot. One sucks it up through a tube and passes it on to one's next-door neighbor, it being a matter of etiquette on no account to wipe the end of the tube before using it. It answers to afternoon tea, and many a gossip takes place while the mate goes round. It is also brought to one first thing in the morning before the sun is up, and on no more substantial meal one commences one's morning ride. Next morning we bade our host goodbye, and rode into the little village of San Pedro. There at the little general store we met a Welshman, who was a friend of our

guide, and who had bought a small estate, married a wife, and settled down in the neighborhood. We were very lucky to meet him, as he had been employed on surveying work by the government, and knew a very great deal about the surrounding country. We had intended to make our way direct to Villa Encarnacion, some two days' ride distant, and from there cross the Paraná into Argentine territory. We now, however, decided to make a detour to visit the Jesuit ruins in the province of Misiones. The first settlements were made by the Jesuits in 1557, or only twenty years after the founding of Asuncion, which is itself much older than Buenos Aires. The Jesuits raised the Indians to a high stage of civilisation, as the magnificent stone buildings and fine wood carvings which are still to be found abundantly show. Church services and festivals were celebrated with much pomp, for the Indians proved themselves fine musicians and singers. The population of these prosperous peaceful settlements had by the middle of the last century reached nearly 150,000. Then in 1767 the Jesuits were expelled by the Spanish government, the settlements were broken up, and now the country has returned almost entirely to its wild state. One can ride for a day over beautiful country and only see one or two miserable squatter's huts where formerly all was industry and prosperity.

Leaving San Pedro, we made a short day of it to the estate of a native who owned three leagues of land but had only about a hundred head of cattle to put upon them. In these remote parts of Paraguay one can get a square league of excellent cattle land for about one hundred pounds sterling. Our accommodation was of the roughest, and I had by far the best of it in my canvas hammock, the others having to stretch their saddle rugs on the ground. However, our host killed the fatted calf, or rather a fat sheep, in our honor, and with the aid of caña we made a tolerable meal. Next day we determined to have a try for a Paraguayan tiger, but a wild pig was the only result, and uncommonly tough eating he proved. Leaving with great regret our hospitable host and his beautifully situated though primitive hut, we set off on the following day to ride to Jesus, which was formerly the capital of the Jesuit settlements. We had only one pack horse amongst five of us, so we had decided to rough it. We started before daybreak, and it was late in the afternoon before we came across the first signs of human habitation. The country was beautiful and evidently rich. We had to cross two of the dangerous and useless Paraguayan rivers. Fortunately, owing to an almost unprecedented drought, we had no difficulty. These Paraguayan rivers are a great obstacle to communication throughout the country, and are too rapid and too uncertain to be of any use themselves. We got thoroughly wet through that day, which was a nuisance, as we were unable to dry our things, and had to put them on wet next morning—a very chilly and uncomfortable thing to do.

Our resting place for the night was a lean-to shed, inhabited equally by some very evil-looking pigs. It belonged to an outlaw from the Argentine. He had killed two men and at the time of our visit was one of five hundred armed men whom an ex-president was keeping ready for the next general election. However, he was a friend of our guide and we passed a quiet, if somewhat damp, night. Next morning after the inevitable mate, we were up and off before daylight. The mate proved to be the only food we were to have till late in the afternoon as all our efforts to get anything to eat proved unavailing. We first of all visited an encampment of tame Indians. The young men were away after game, and the women and old men whom we saw were similarly ugly and degenerate-looking. From there we rode on to Jesus. This was formerly the centre of civilisation, unique in its way; now there is only one inhabited home. The ruins at Jesus were not of any great importance, as the situation was not considered satisfactory, and the Jesuits were engaged in building on a different site at the time of their expulsion. We saw, however, in a little chapel, some really wonderful carved wooden saints which show the artistic capabilities of the Indians. We next visited the ruins of the new unfinished city. They are difficult to find as they are in the centre of a dense wood, and one has to force one's way through the undergrowth and creepers, coming on the ruins quite suddenly. They are built of stone most

beautifully worked, and consist of a vast cathedral more than 400 ft. in length by 80 ft. broad and 50 ft. or 60 ft. high, and besides this, various rooms used probably for the habitation of the brotherhood, and a small domed building, probably the baptistery and look-out tower in one, as the walls are continued above the height of the dome to the total height of some 80 ft. The whole is several hundred yards long, and built of large solid blocks of stone, and of the chambers, the doorways, and the pillars of the cathedral are adorned with fine carvings.

From there we rode on to Trinidad, formerly the second town of the district, and now containing some five or six inhabited houses. Here, at three o'clock, we had our first meal, being hospitably entertained by the commandant of the band of cut-throats who were lying perli in the country round. The ruins here are also very fine, consisting of a large and a small church, a belfry and two quadrangles (each 150 yards square), surrounded by really beautiful cloisters adorned with carvings of the various signs of the order.

Trinidad was not considered a very safe resting place for the night, so we pushed on a league or two on our journey to Encarnacion and passed a tranquil but cold night at the house of another outlaw from the Argentine. On the following day we lunched at a newly discovered copper mine which had won a \$10,000 prize for its discoverer, but in which we enjoyed a capital bathe as it was full of water. That night we spent with a hospitable German, who had a small brewery on the outskirts of Encarnacion, in which little town we spent the following day in a much needed rest. There is a flourishing little German colony at Encarnacion, and we met with much kindness and hospitality. On the Sunday we determined to organise a little picnic, and accordingly hired a small steam launch for a trip up the Paraná, which even here, 1000 miles from its mouth, is a very fine river more than a mile in width. We had a most enjoyable day, landing for lunch at a little settlement some miles up on the Argentine side, and in the afternoon visiting a fairly prosperous sugar factory. The current is swift, and the banks for the most part high and well wooded.

Encarnacion is connected by a ferry with Posadas on the Argentine side of the river. Posadas is an old Jesuit settlement, and is a town of some importance, the proposed terminus of one of the longest of the Argentine railway systems. The works for the railway are now abandoned, but a very short time would apparently be sufficient for finishing them. However, as it was we had a rather tedious drive of two days, in a very rough coach, across the Argentine province of Corrientes. Road there was none but the merest rough track running across the open "camp." Our team was a curious one—four wheelers and three leaders, and in front of them all, at the end of a long rope, a solitary horse with a boy riding it. The function of the boy was to set the course, and wonderfully good he was at avoiding tufts and stones. The province of Corrientes is always in a very turbulent state, and on this occasion every passenger in the coach took occasion to show to the world that he carried a revolver and knew how to use it. Unfortunately we had no time to stop and examine the ruins of this really interesting region, and we only stopped one night at the little port of Santo Tomé on the Uruguay river. We then started down the river, which is here a full half mile broad, in a wretched little steamer, as, in spite of its great breadth, it was exceedingly shallow. The difference in the river when high and when low is as much as 30 ft. or 40 ft. However, after five hours' steaming we changed into an exceedingly clean and comfortable stern-wheel steamer. All the way down the river, on the Brazilian side, one saw abundant signs of the revolutionary war which was in progress in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Opposite the town of San Borja we took on board some starved, poverty-stricken, dirty-looking Brazilians, who, however, possessed saddles and stirrups beautifully wrought in silver. It turned out that they were the government party, who had been driven from San Borja by the revolutionaries. We took them with us as far as Itacuy, where the government was still in power. The rest of our voyage down the Uruguay was not particularly interesting, though we saw much pretty scenery and a few clean and prosperous towns. Altogether we were not sorry to get back to civilisation at Buenos Aires after a rough but enjoyable trip.—A. Allen in *The Field*.

SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of **NECTANDRA AMARA** as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

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27, Rua Nova do Ouvidor

BREAKFAST: Three dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3500.

DINNER: Soup, four dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3500.

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

The new extension of this important establishment being now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public to proceed to favour us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the best parts of the city.

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent halls, electric communications, telephones, trains at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every munificent improvement for the convenience of the most exalted.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, gardens, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

New, centrally-located, clean and well-equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for family use on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8, Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

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This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

Breakfast or Dinner at any hour 3\$00.

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Correlo tram-cars right at the door.
This hotel is situated at one of the most picturesque points of the Sta. Thereza hills the building possesses excellent sanitary arrangements, large gardens and a beautiful view over the whole bay.

Information will be given at Messrs. J. F. Coelho & Co. No. 37, Rua do Ouvidor.

J. B. NOGUEIRA & Co.

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Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, Tauchnitz Editions, Franklin Square Library and Lovell Library constantly on hand.

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Agents for Longstreet's *Rubber Stamps*.

Perfumeries of Atkinson and Piesse & Lukin.

Vendors of the GENUINE world renowned

Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts
of The Crown Perfumery Co., LONDON.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M. me M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large stock of best English-made underwear for Gentlemen and children. Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to order, most carefully made and with promptness.

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Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

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Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.

These natural mineral waters are well known in all parts of Brazil and have produced admirable results in treatment of gastric, intestinal and genito-urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

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25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

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33, RUA DE SÃO JOSE, 33

For Men:

Shoes, Russian leather.....	\$8000
and cuff.....	7500
Idem, French calf, pointed.....	98 and 10800
Idem, Millet and Carnot top.....	14800

For Ladies:

Borzequins, kid-leather.....	12500
Boots, with elastic.....	63000
Idem, pointed.....	68000
Borzequins for girls.....	7500
Idem, kid, yellow.....	7500
Slippers, cat-head.....	4500
Shoes for children.....	38 and 38005

Nauseas on Railways.

Friar Bueno de Miranda.—For long years myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandra Anna preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your liniment is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Serro station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Itabira do Campo.

The Nectandra is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly will help to mitigate the sufferings of man. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

*Continued from our last.***TRINIDAD ISLAND.**
THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERT."

The shore party had obtained an abundance of fish; they used to catch them not only with hook and line, but with an extemporized seine net, which they dragged with great success through the pools left by the receding tide. This seine was simply a long piece of the wire-netting which we had brought with us to serve as land-crab-proof fencing round the camp. It seems that this netting did not fulfil its original purpose very satisfactorily, as the crabs could burrow under it.

The land-crabs, however, did not molest the shore party to any great extent, and it was only now and then that a man found one of those unpleasant creatures in his bed. It was the custom for the men to sally forth every evening just before dark, and kill, with sticks, every land-crab they could find in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp, each man slaying his sixty or seventy. This afforded abundance of food for the others during the night, so that they had no need to stray into the tents. The crabs, I was informed, were excellent scavengers, and consumed all the cook's refuse.

The doctor and his companions had no lack of news to impart. I was anxious, of course, in the first place, to learn how the work had progressed. I was told that some hundreds of tons of earth had been already removed, and that a broad trench was being dug, along the face of the cliff through the landslip in the first bend of the ravine, but that, so far, no indications of the treasure had been come across. The chief difficulty consisted in the presence of a great many stones of all sizes that were mixed up with the fallen soil, some of them being of several tons weight. In digging the trench, an inclined plane was left at either end, up which the barrows of earth could be wheeled, and when any of the big stones was found, the earth was, in the first place, cleared from round it, and then it was dragged from the bottom of the trench up one of these inclined planes by means of powerful tackle, assisted by the hydraulic jack. When they had got it by these means to the top of the trench, they could easily roll it down the ravine.

The doctor explained to me all the routine that he had laid down for observation on shore, and the different details of the work. Sunday was always a holiday, and was occupied as a rule in wandering about and exploring; but it was sometimes to terribly hot for this.

I was informed that a crowbar and several fresh relics of Mr. A—'s expedition had been discovered, and that a wooden box had been found, carefully hidden away at the other end of the bay, which contained a chess-board, a quantity of short cartridges, and several London and Newcastle newspapers, dated October, 1875. Mr. A—'s expedition took place in 1885. Mr. P—'s the first expedition in 1880; so the papers gave us no clue as to who had brought them here. The shore party had amused themselves by reading these ancient journals. In them they found accounts of the Wainwright trial and of the collision between the *Mistletoe* and the *Alberta*. It was strange to read, on Trinidad, the old theatrical advertisements in the *Standard*, with Charles Matthews acting at the Gailey and Miss Maria Witton at some other house. There was an excellent notice of the latter charming actress in one of these papers.

I was told that there had not been so much surf in South-west Bay as might have been expected with so strong a wind; but, as I have explained, the south-east is the wind that raises the least surf on this sandy beach, though it blows right on it.

The doctor told me that they had experienced, on every occasion they had landed, a strong current sweeping along the shore of the bay in an easterly direction, so that no sooner did the bow of the boat touch the sand, than her stern was driven round by the current to the left, and, unless proper precautions were taken, she would get broadside on to the next sea and be rolled over.

On being asked whether they had much rain in the bay, they replied that the showers had been as heavy as the tropical downpours we had experienced in the doldrums. They said that the Sugarloaf presented a magnificent appearance after one of these showers, for then a cascade 700 feet in height would pour down its almost perpendicular sides. They had been enabled to fill their tanks and breakers with water and had only used the condensing apparatus on one or two occasions, and then more by way of experiment, to see how it worked, than from necessity. It acted perfectly, and with it five gallons of fresh water were distilled from sea-water in a very short time.

The fortunate discovery had also been made of two small issues of water among the cliffs at the east end of the bay. The supply was sufficient, and though the carrying of the water in breakers from here to the camp over the rough ground entailed heavy labour, it was easier to fetch it in this way than to collect the large quantity of firewood necessary for condensing an equal amount of water.

The doctor reported Arthur Cotton as being ill, and unfit for further digging for

the present; so he was left on board with me, while George went on shore to take his place. The doctor promised to come off for me on the following morning, so that I could pay a short visit to the shore and inspect the works—provided, of course, the surf permitted. Then we bade each other farewell, and the working-party returned to the bay.

The boat did not come off to me on the following day, as the surf was dangerous in South-west Bay; and I held no communication with the shore-party for another week. During this time the wind was from the south-east; but though it rushed down the ravine with the usual violent squalls it was moderate outside, and we had no more of the heavy sea which had been running throughout the previous week. It would have been possible for me to have landed at the pier on nearly any day, but there was still a sufficient surf to prevent our carrying any more stones from the shore.

We were anchored on a sandy bottom, but we could feel, by the grumbling of our chain as the yacht swung, that there were many rocks under us as well. These caused a good deal of annoyance; for on several occasions, when the vessel was lying right over her anchor, the slack of the chain would take a turn round a rock and give us a short nip; so that when a swell passed under us the vessel could not rise to it but was held down by the tautened chain, which dragged her bows under, producing a great strain. The rocks must have been of the brittle coral formation, for, after giving two or three violent jerks as the sea lifted her, the vessel would suddenly shake herself free with a wrench, evidently by the breaking away of the obstruction. At last all the projecting portions of the coral rock in our immediate neighbourhood must have been torn off, the chain having swept a clear space for itself all round, for after a time we were no longer caught in this way. These great strains loosened our starboard hawse pipe badly, so that we had to slip our chain and pass it through the other hawse pipe.

On December 9, it being a very fine day, I made an expedition in the dinghy toward the north end of the island. We found no good landing-place in that direction, for a coral ledge extends along the whole coast, causing broken water, and there are dangerous rocks in the midst of the breakers.

We pulled into several little bays, each hemmed in by inaccessible barren mountains, so crowded with birds, that from the sea, the black crows looked quite white with them. We pulled inside Bird Island and inspected the Ninepin from close to. This huge cylinder of rock, 900 feet in height, is described by navigators as having been crowned by trees. It is now completely bare of vegetation, as it also was when I first saw it in 1881. I observed that since my last visit, a huge mass had fallen off the top of it, which now lay by its side in shattered fragments. We caught a quantity of fish in these bays, one a fine fellow weighing thirty pounds; and we saw several large turtle floating on the water, but they sank as soon as we got near them.

The uneventful days passed by and I grew stout on laziness, salt beef and duff. At last, on December 14, we pulled off in the dinghy to South-west Bay. To see how the shore-party was getting on, we took with us a signal code book and the flags, so as to converse with our diggers in case we could not effect a landing—afeat not to be attempted with our rotten little dinghy except under the most exceptional circumstances. The shore party was, of course, also provided with a code book and set of flags.

As I required some more specimens of birds, I took with me, not a gun with which to shoot them, but simply a ramrod, the end of which I had loaded with a piece of lead. With this, as I sat in the boat, I had no difficulty in knocking down the inquisitive birds as they flew just over our heads, and I thus procured several good specimens.

When we had pulled round the point and were in South-west Bay, we saw the white tents of the camp in front of us, and we could plainly distinguish, in the ravine behind, the great trench which the men had dug at the side of the cliff. We found little surf in the bay, but I would not risk a landing; for it would not require much bumping to knock our dinghy's bottom off; so we remained outside the breakers and signalled: "Any news?"

There was no reply with the flags, but some of the men walked down to the rocks behind the Sugarloaf, so that we could come near enough to them to hail. A very disreputable lot our friends looked, too: as unkempt and rough as the original pirates might have been. The costume of each consisted merely of shirt, trousers and belt, some sort of an apology for a hat crowning all. They were all more or less ragged, and were stained from head to foot with the soil in which they had been digging, so that they presented a uniform dirty, brownish yellow appearance, and, from a passing vessel, might easily have been taken for Brazilian convicts.

They shouted what news they had to tell. They reported that they were progressing well with the digging, and that they had caught a number of turtle. They promised to come off to the yacht the next

morning, surf permitting. I made some sketches of Treasure Bay and West Bay as seen from the sea, and then returned to the vessel to skin my birds.

The whaleboat was alongside on the following morning, December 15, and the doctor, Powell, Pollock, and two paid hands, boarded us. They had brought off some fresh and salted turtle and a quantity of turtle eggs.

The yacht had now been lying off Trinidad for twenty-five days, and the shore party had been hard at work for seventeen days; so I thought it was quite time for me to join the camp, and do my share of the work. I could see that the energetic doctor was anything but anxious to change the hard labour on shore for the lazy life on board ship, and though, as mate, he would have been the proper person to take charge of the vessel during my absence on land, still we considered it advisable to arrange matters differently.

(To be continued.)

THE TRINIDAD QUESTION.

Rio Grande, Dec. 20, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir—I have a bone to pick with the Rio News, in place of the usual compliments of the season. I do not suppose it was the deliberate intention of the News to affront the majority of the British resident community, which is largely of not wholly made up of those mercenary people that have "something to sell, some concession to negotiate, or dividend to receive"; but if, it were, it is probable that no better method could have been found than the editorial of the 3rd instant, in which the News appears to insinuate that those that venture to hold different opinions as to the rights and wrongs of the Trinidade *embargo* are necessarily actuated by interested motives, and to claim for itself a monopoly of principle and independence.

If therefore I may, without pretending to arrogate any special representation of English opinion, venture to state the manner in which I find the matter is viewed by all the Englishmen of my acquaintance who have any opinion at all, and which I am convinced from my acquaintance with the character of my fellow-countrymen and the love for fair play, will prove to fairly represent the sentiments of the British colony throughout Brazil, it may serve at the same time to correct any exaggerated value that one Brazilian friend may have attached to the small *in-situem* of sympathy we could extend them; and at the same time show that it is possible to be unfriendly disposed to Brazil without sacrificing either principle or patriotism on the altar of unmanhood.

Resentful Englishmen as a rule do not appear to have taken sides on the matter at all. Their attitude is purely judicial; they await further and fuller information before they make up their minds on the subject, and meanwhile decline to discuss the subject at all.

Such was the attitude assumed by the News itself with the approval of all resident English, and it seems a matter of regret that the News should have abandoned this position to enter into what is fast degenerating into an unqualified squabble with the native press, which can do no possible good, and is sure to prejudice the interests which as the sole exponent of local British opinion it is supposed to advocate and represent.

The desire that English residents must feel to excuse or palliate what, at present, with insufficient information, they are liable to defend, does not blind them to the fact that Brazilians must necessarily view the matter in a very different light; as an unjustifiable aggression of a stronger power, not prevent their love of fair play from abhoring that, so far as can be judged at present, Brazil *appears* to have right on its side.

Should the discussion of the *pros* and *cons* of the matter ultimately disclose the fact that the rights of Brazil are indisputable, as appears not impossible, and that the annexation was undertaken purely to promote a private speculation, in which no imperial interest or advantage was involved, British residents in Brazil will have every right to protest against such wanton injury to their not inconsiderable interests, and no doubt will do so.

Should on the other hand the pure rights of Great Britain be clearly proved, we must how to the inevitable, and admit the technical right; but will still continue to question the convenience and wisdom of reconstituting an antique claim, which has laid down a century or so, to an island which, as far as can be judged by the detailed descriptions published in the News, is absolutely worthless, except as a cable station.

So far the only justification of the annexation that has been attempted by the leading organs of the English press is founded on the presumed abandonment and on the absolute right of annexing "derelict islands," wherever they may be found.

Whatever international law may decide in this respect, unless the claims of Great Britain are founded on something better than a technicality, it is not to be wondered at that Brazilians are indignant, nor that British residents should to a certain extent sympathize with their indignation.

English residents in Brazil, whatever may be their occupations, are not I imagine less patriotic than their fellows, and have the same right to expect that their interests shall be righted and sacrificed or overridden by those of any private undertaking whatever.

Meanwhile they are content to wait, confident that, with or without arbitration, Right and not Might will decide the issue, and Trinidad belong to those that can substantiate the better title.

Should, however, the case go against Brazil, and the claims of England to the land be indisputably proven, English residents will be found patriotic enough to rejece that the charge of unjustifiable aggression has proved unfounded, even at the cost of the material sacrifice it would probably entail.

J. P. WILEMAN.

It would appear from the foregoing that Mr. Wileman has read our discussion of this question either with much prejudice, or with little care. It is probable, also, that

he has seen but few of the Rio journals whose intemperate denunciations had led us to comments which would otherwise not have been made.

Uncomplimentary and untrue as his criticism is, we would inform our correspondent that the News has not changed its attitude, nor is it "fast degenerating into an unqualified squabble with the native press." We have never denied the justice of the Brazilian case so far as the facts have been made public, and we have even found excuses for the indignation manifested by the press and the public. Our position has simply been this: we do not believe that the British government has annexed an island knowing it to belong to Brazil, and we believe that the settlement of the dispute should now be left to the diplomatic representatives of the two countries. We of course object to the manner in which some native journals have continued the discussion and the absurd retaliatory measures which some excited individuals have adopted. And, contrary to Mr. Wileman's assertion, the great majority of the Englishmen whom we know, and they are almost as numerous here as in Rio Grande—are fully in accord with us. They all regret the incident and desire that the dispute may be settled amicably and justly—but at the same time they do not care to submit to insults, to be called thieves, and to have unfair discriminations imposed upon them in trade.

As for our comment of the 3rd inst., which seems to have touched a sensitive nerve somewhere about our correspondent, it was neither an affront, nor intended as such. Further than this, the only person who has thus far complained of the remark is Mr. Wileman himself. What we stated is true, and we do not with draw a word of it. One's interests generally make him cautious as how he antagonizes those who have the power to injure him, and in this respect the Englishman is very much like the rest of poor humanity. We know for a fact that the private opinions and public conduct of business men are not infrequently very contradictory, and for the simple reason that they can not afford to jeopardize business prospects, investments, important negotiations and family interests merely for the pleasure of expressing a candid opinion. As we have no impediments of that description, and as it had been asserted that the Englishmen here all hold opinions different to ours (which assertion we know to be untrue), we simply improved the first opportunity to call attention to a fact which every candid man must accept as true. If our correspondent is still dissatisfied, then he must console himself with the reflection that The Rio News expresses the opinions of its editor and no one else.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The stevedores are out on a strike both in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo.

—A Sucre telegram of the 3rd says that there have been some disturbances in Bolivia on account of the treaty with Chile.

—The *Prensa* of Buenos Aires is advising the government to buy two ironclads, probably as another step toward disarmament.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd reports a death from yellow fever on the *Yemara*. The sanitary authorities have imposed 24 hours' observation on all arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—Many serious complaints are made against Dr. Balestra, governor of Misiones territory, who is accused of bribery and arbitrary conduct toward others. Among his accusers are the American, Brazilian and Spanish ministers.

—According to telegrams from Montevideo and Buenos Aires at the beginning of the month a case of suspected cholera had appeared in the latter city, the house being guarded and isolated. The Buenos Aires officials denied, however, that it was cholera. A Montevideo telegram of the 3rd, on the other side, announces the death of the patient and says it was a recognized case of cholera.

—A fire on the morning of the 23rd ult. destroyed a part of the building occupied by the South American Bank Note Co., at Buenos Aires. The activity and skill of the fire department saved the whole building from destruction. The section burned included the type foundry and lithographic department, with which were destroyed much valuable machinery and paper. The bank department was not injured.

—All honor due to the national telegraph. On the tenth of this month a telegram was sent from Sucre to this city. It arrived on the 21st. In eleven days a strong mob might make the same journey and bring the telegram itself. The telegram besides carried very important news of a meeting held in Sucre by the mob, which made a hostile manifestation against the government, and shouts of death against Chile, and vivas to Bolivia and Argentina were heard. A body of soldiers interfered and seven of the excited spirits were taken captive in their bodies.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 23.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of names and departments of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price list of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7th, 1896.

THE withdrawal of General Galvão from the command of the 6th military district, for it is generally believed that his resignation was asked for, must be considered a virtual betrayal of the Rio Grande federalists.

It was one of their original stipulations that General Galvão should be retained in the command of that district to insure compliance with the provisions of the pacification agreement, and it has been generally understood that this condition was tacitly agreed upon, though it did not form a part of the written agreement. In view of the bitter opposition to this officer on the part of Castilhos and his partisans in Rio Grande, and on the part of the minister of war, the jacobins and the Glycero clique here in Rio, we are compelled to believe that all these elements are opposed to the honest execution of this treaty with the federalists. The Castilista officials throughout the state are trying to enforce oppressive measures against the returning federalists, the irregular military bodies under such men as João Francisco are plundering and murdering them, and then when complaints are made trifling excuses are given about bands of outlaws, disorganization of government, etc. Thus far not one single man has been punished for the assassination of a federalist. General Galvão did what he could, but he claims that he was impeded at every step by the minister of war, who is a partisan of Júlio de Castilhos. Under such circumstances, we must consider that the federalists have been shamefully betrayed, and that pacification is a dishonorable farce. We do not know what the new commander of that district will do, but if he fails to afford the guarantees promised by the government, and to promptly punish every outrage committed against the federalists, his mission will be a failure and he will soon have another war to face. Castilhos can not be relied upon in any particular, for he has shown himself to be without mercy, without honor and without shame. The federalists have never trusted him, and now that they are again being driven into exile they will have another reason for continuing the war against him to the bitter extreme. Thus far they have borne insult and outrage with creditable patience, waiting for the general government to enforce its guarantees. The removal of General Galvão will be a notice to them that they have nothing further to hope for in this direction.

It is to be deeply regretted that the financial and commercial interests of this city were not more alert when the general revenue bill was under discussion. They are now discovering, when it is too late, that the new taxes are not only extremely burdensome, but that they are complicated, vexatious and in some respects almost impossible of execution. They are also discovering that they are unjust and partial in many respects, if not clearly unconstitutional. The time to oppose such measures is when they are under discussion in Congress. If the absurdities, crudities and injustices of this bill had then been clearly exposed, not only in the press, but in representations to Congress, it is probable that changes would have been made in the interests of the tax-paying classes. The press, however, was silent and the business classes had nothing to say, according to a time-honored custom. And now, when the

bill has become law and Congress has adjourned, they suddenly awaken to the enormities of this law and begin to protest. But, what can now be done? It is an infamous abuse of legislation, without a doubt. There is hardly a provision in the law creating new taxes which does not betray ignorance, recklessness and partiality on the part of the legislator. It is full of contradictions, complications, gross impositions and injustice if not impossible requirements. If there is any legal way to do it, the President would be amply justified in suspending its execution and recalling Congress to remedy its defects. But even if these were done, what assurance could we have that the remedy would not be still worse? From such a Congress there is but little to hope. The true remedy is that of educating the people to a better knowledge of these questions and to the necessity of selecting better representatives. But as long as the press is silent and without public spirit, and as long as commercial associations completely ignore their true functions, what hope have we that the people ever will be educated? Look at us as we may, we see but one result—the ruin of Brazil's commerce, the ruin of her credit, and the delivery of the country into the hands of mercenary politicians and monopolists.

With regard to the communication which we publish elsewhere upon the discrimination against foreign banks and companies, it is clear that the law is unjustly, if not illegally discriminative. It is right that these companies should pay exactly the same taxes the national companies pay. If it is then considered politic to require them to pay something extra, it should take the form of a fixed tax, such as a license, which can be interpreted as a charge for the permission granted to transact business in the country. If such a fixed tax were not too high, no objection would be raised. To impose proportional taxes of a discriminating character, however, is vexatious and, in our opinion, unconstitutional. Art. 72, § 2 says: "Before the law all persons are equal." But if discriminating taxes are levied on the foreigner, then they are not equal, for the law divides them into two categories for the purpose of taxation. And if it may discriminate to the extent of one-twentieth of one per cent. against them, then it has the right to impose a thousand per cent., or to tax them out of the country. It is the first slight infraction of their rights which should be resisted, for it is dangerous to permit the creation of a precedent. In this respect, it is regrettable that no provision was made in the constitution for the suspension of laws by the Supreme Court on the plea of unconstitutionality. It will be remembered that an important law, imposing an income tax, was recently declared invalid in the United States by the Supreme Court, simply because it was considered unconstitutional. And the whole country, including Congress, at once acquiesced in the decision. If such a revision could be had here in Brazil, it would be for the best interests of the whole country.

On the provisions of the new stamp bill imposed by the general revenue bill, a prominent merchant of this city writes as follows:

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in respect to the new stamp act and the onus it will bring on commercial transactions, and it will perhaps be well to consider the reason why the legislature was influenced to take action.

It is notorious that speculative exchange has been abandoned and certain banks are credited with the somewhat doubtful privilege of issuing these highly commendable transactions, which have so effected legitimate commerce that traders are today spiritless and depressed. The only hope for such is that the present gloomy surroundings will cause the banks to recognize that speculation may perchance be comparatively profitable to them but it must result in incalculable damage to the general well-being of the trading class, the real support of the banks which must consequently suffer.

We maintain that the banks are responsible to a great extent for the present depressed state of business owing to the discriminations which speculation in exchange has influenced; they had it in their power to completely check or stop speculation, but with rare exceptions none attempted to do so, most of these being only too ready to attend to the requests of so-called exchanges, brokers for "reports" or "commitments," the former being a species of a/c and the latter a community, to resolve by the meanest gutter-supper ready to set about the most absurd rumor in order to ensure a profit.

Such transactions have been the basis of the speculative movement, and it is to be hoped that the banks, which are thus virtually responsible for the measures taken by the legislative body to check such movement (which instead of touching

the pocket of the speculator will only further burden the already over-taxed operations of the merchant, who whilst nominally paying a proportion of the stamp duty must eventually pay all) will hereafter endeavor to aid legitimate business rather than support a body of speculators with "reports" and "commitments paper" which can only end in disaster.

There can be no question as to the justice of this criticism. Exchange speculation has been the mother of many evils, even to the demoralization of our banks. When banks become offices merely for exchange and bill brokers, then they fail to meet some of their most important functions. There are banks in this city—so-called banks—which do nothing but speculate in exchange. And they are not foreign banks either. It is hopeless, however, to make the chauvinist legislator see this, consequently we have legislative remedies like this which affect all classes of business.

The Russian press is in great distress. It has discovered that England is manifesting constant tendencies to invade the territories of others, and it asks Europe to watch that dangerous country attentively. It fears somehow that England is disposed to disturb the peace of the world by her selfish conduct and insatiable ambition, therefore combined Europe must be on the alert. Such a complaint from Russia has undoubtedly produced a hilarious smile all over Europe, and we have no doubt but what the innocent, peace-loving, home-staying nations there are all agreed on the question raised. England must be restrained. Russia, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are all agreed on that point. Their little excursions into the territories of others, in Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea, are of course unimportant. It is true that Russia is absorbing everything in Central Asia and has recognized designs on China and the Bosphorus. Germany is steadily pushing her absorption of territory in Africa. France has only just acquired Madagascar and is extending her boundaries in Africa and eastern Asia, besides harboring designs on China. Italy is also spending her blood and money on the eastern coast of Africa and is trying to absorb Abyssinia. Oh, they are sly ones—these innocent, peace-loving European powers! It would shock them indescribably to see John Bull absorb anything more in Africa, or any more desert islands! Their sense of justice and fair play would receive a terrible blow were the British flag permitted to cover any more territory. When John Bull takes possession of a country like Egypt, he adjusts taxation, checks robbery, extends commerce and improves the condition of the people. This is an unpardonable reflection upon their own carefully devised systems, by which conquered countries are closed to commerce, despoiled of their wealth and reduced to servitude. When a foreigner tries to do business in Madagascar without French permission, he is tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and were he to make even an attempt in a Russian province he would either be shot or sent to Siberia. Under such conditions, it is essential to their good name and reputation that this pernicious English influence should be placed under restriction. They may of course go on absorbing the territory of the weak, but John Bull must stay at home, where he belongs. Oh, they are a precious lot of philanthropists, this Russian-Prussian-Italian-French alliance! The world has much to hope from its benevolence and disinterestedness. When they have absorbed China, crushed Japan and partitioned Turkey among themselves, then perhaps they will be content to let John Bull hunt up a bone or two for himself.

ANENT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In our comments on the prevailing errors in the United States in regard to Latin America, we took occasion to say that there is really no sympathy among the people of these republics for the United States, and that they derive nearly all they have and are from Europe. By a singular coincidence, the *Buenos Aires Herald*, which is edited by Americans, expressed exactly the same opinions at about the same time. So closely alike are the statements made and opinions expressed that it seems impossible that they were written by two Americans, fifteen hundred miles apart, at the same time, and without any knowledge of each other's opinions and intentions.

The incident shows the logical result of a little unbiased and unprejudiced reasoning on these questions. In connection with our own discussion of the Monroe doctrine and the current views of American trade in this part of the continent, we take much pleasure in reproducing the *Herald's* comments on the same general subjects:

It would be plain enough even to an amateur statesman why the United States should object to having Cuba change ownership unless it became a part of the United States, for it is very near the southern or Gulf coast of the United States. It is not difficult to understand that the United States might not like to have a European government hold Central America and Mexico, but as far as relates to South America, we confess that we cannot understand why the United States should hold or show any special interest. It is people by a different race, of different language, customs and interests, having no sympathy with American thought or commerce, having neither affection nor any special friendship for Americans. For example, what is Venezuela to the United States? And we might ask the same question concerning any other South American state. None of them care a brass farthing for the United States, nor are they in any proper sense allied thereto in form of government or institutions. Even in Argentina, the United States is limited, only in the form of government, the substance being very far from similarly. Fashion, organizations, administration, judicial business, commercial relations and affinities are all European, and there is but the most flimsy sentimental regard entertained for the United States. In many South American states even less attractions than these exist, and why the United States should in any way trouble itself about these so-called but mis-called "republics," is something that is beyond our comprehension, and yet the fact exists and must be taken into account in international relations. It might be urged that this would be and is no worse than the interference of England all over the world, but this would not make right what was wrong, and in this England would not set herself up as a model to be imitated. There is another phase to this question which should not be overlooked, and that is the harmful influence this policy has on petty South American states, in leading them to presume on other nations, relying on the United States to help them out of any scrape, and though the latter will not do this, the expectation works harm. It would be an improvement in the policy of England and the United States, if each would be content with its own possessions, without interfering in the affairs of other nations.

FOREIGN COMPANIES AND THE BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor:

Sir.—Article 72 of the Brazilian constitution guarantees to Brazilians and to foreigners resident in the country inviolability of rights concerning liberty, individual safety and property; and § 2 of the same article explicitly states that all are equal before the law.

It has always been understood, and up to now it has been the practice, that foreign companies once duly authorized to exercise specific functions, would be permitted to do so on equal terms with native companies of the same class. It has been on this understanding that foreign capital has been so largely invested in the country, and if the impression prevailing abroad that foreign companies are not subject to differential legislation for the sole reason that they are foreign, is, as it would now appear, a false one, it is time that this impression be corrected through the columns of your paper which is extensively circulated abroad. The Congress, whose duties include those of watching and guarding the constitution, and of encouraging immigration, agriculture, industry and commerce, has decreed a tax of 1/20% on the "operations" of foreign banks and companies. The wording of the act is vague, and it is understood that the tax refers only to operations of exchange which have not paid stamp of 1/10% under brokers' contracts, and is in itself, under this interpretation, not excessive.

But why are native banks not to pay the same tax? and why are other foreign companies than banks included in a taxation on exchange operations?

The Congress having passed this part of the law, although hurriedly and at the last moment, and against the expressed opinion of the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, it is to be presumed that it was voted deliberately, and that in the opinion of the Congress equality before the law does not mean equality in legislation.

It is well perhaps that foreign capitalists should be made aware of the latest interpretation of the constitution: 1/20% to-day on a limited series of transactions may be 20% to-morrow on all that a foreigner imports, exports, or possesses.

JOHN BULL.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 28.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues said that Gen. Galvão, who had just arrived from Rio Grande, has been virtually dismissed from the command of the district, although the intention of dismissing him is still kept secret. He enumerated the obstacles with which pacification had been impeded and called attention to the danger of renewing the war. Reviewing political affairs, he described the part which he had taken in the organization of the Partido Democrata Federal. He had been obliged, he said, to abandon the Partido Republicano Federal, not only because that party has no longer any fixed policy, but also because it is evidently in danger of being absorbed by the Jacobins and po-litivists. He thinks that party will be abandoned by many of its members, whom the new party should be prepared to welcome. He expects, for instance, that there will be a rupture in Pernambuco between the followers of Rosá e Silva and Corrêa de Araújo and those of Barbosa Lima.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Carlos

denied that he had furnished the plans of the fortified positions of the government troops, attributed to Garcez Palha. He had planned, he said, the government defences in this city and it was on account of the assistance which he had thus rendered the government that the latter had been able to enclose the revolutionary aqua-troon in a circle of fire and force it to surrender. He produced a map which he displayed to the house, saying that it was entirely different from the plan attributed to Garcez Palha. This is the map, he said, which had been made by him and which had been sent to his office by Capt. Gonçalves Leite. It is useless, he asserted, for Capt. Garcez Palha to attempt to make the public believe that the plans of the fortifications had been made by the speaker. There is no doubt, he said, that they had been made by Garcez Palha himself, who is an able officer and consequently very dangerous. Deputy Erico Coelho accused the government of preventing Admiral Jerônimo Gonçalves from defending himself. Deputy José Matos and Cassiano do Nascimento referred to some of the important political events in which they had taken part and Deputy Bueno de Andrade explained why he had recently said nothing about the renewal of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co.

Dec. 30.—The congressional session of 1895 was closed with an address from Senator João Barbosa, the secretary of the Senate, who presided, and who in this address presented a synopsis of the work of the session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is estimated that Curiyá has 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 are Germans.

—The municipal council of Amarante, Piauhy, was deposed on the 28th ult. by the police.

—The *Pharol* of Juiz de Fora says that the monarchist movement is steadily growing in Minas Geraes.

—It is stated that during the storm on last Thursday the electric light plant at Petrópolis was considerably damaged.

—The governor of Pernambuco has convoked the state legislature for the 16th inst. to count the votes recently cast for governor and vice-governor of the state.

—At Monte Alto, S. Paulo, on account of a question in regard to an inheritance Luiz Tavares, notary public of Botucatú, was killed some days ago by Major Joaquim Maria Barreiros.

—The election board in Paráhyba has granted diplomas to the opposition candidates in the recent election, but for some strange reason the municipal hall continues under police guard.

—A telegram from Aracaju on the 2nd inst. says that the steamer *Cruzeiro*, a ground near the *barra* of Penedo, has been abandoned by her crew. All efforts to save the steamer have been fruitless.

—The custom-house clerks at Paranaguá illegally dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto as traitors to the republic, have petitioned the minister of finance to cancel their dismissal.

—A telegram of the 31st from Pará says that Anapá is enjoying good health, but that its governor, Vieira Cabral, is suffering from fever again. He now intends to come to Rio. Heaven forbid!

—Col. Valadão's chief of police has written to the commander of the 26th battalion of infantry complaining that an officer of that battalion was rescued from a police force a custom-house clerk who had been arrested.

—Telegrams from Paráhyba on the 31st indicate the defeat of the state government in the elections. Both parties were in arms, the opposition seeking to prevent the state officials from any crooked manipulation of the returns.

—During the past month there were 7,457 immigrant arrivals at Santos, of which 290 came spontaneously, 2,902 at the cost of the national government and 4,265 at the cost of the state of São Paulo.

—A peculiar crime is reported from Platoffama, Bahia, where Maupel Plácido was assassinated by Maria do Duce. It must be a peculiar state of things when Sweetmarts Mary finds herself called upon to murder Placid Emanuel.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 5th inst. states that the government troops stationed there have not received their pay for December and that the employees of the navy yard, arenal and military hospital have not been paid for two months.

—Col. Valadão began the new year by arresting at the door of the house of Congressman Olympio Campos in Aracaju a man who had come from the latter's plantation to accompany his nephew there on the following day. After a day's detention the man was released.

—There was a row at a theatre in Porto Alegre on the 29th ult. between the admirers of two rival actresses, Isaura and Apolonia. The military cadets had a hand in it, as usual. A member of one of the troupes was killed, and it is charged that a cadet officer is responsible for it.

—It is reported that the state government of S. Paulo is about to take up a serious study of the water and drainage works of Santos. So far, so good! In this event we would suggest the propriety of making some use of the plans already prepared by foreign engineers at so great a cost to the state.

—The *Santos Commercial*, whose printing-office was destroyed by a group of firemen under the orders of Alferes Fábio Paulista on the 5th ult., resumed publication on the 20th. We heartily congratulate our colleague and trust that it may have the satisfaction of seeing its assailants thoroughly punished.

—The Bolivia-Brazil boundary commission appears to have had a bad time of it. A Pára telegram of the 3rd says that Col. Thaumaturgo has just arrived there ill, and that Capt. Jngurth Couto had just died. The work is one of much difficulty, and involves the exploration of an unsettled and unhealthy region, far distant from civilization.

—The abuses of the empire are going on gallantly under the republic. The S. Paulo state government is sending a young man to Europe to complete his studies in painting. Why should the taxpayers' money be used for so unnecessary a purpose? If it were to study agriculture there would be some excuse, but these subsidies are always for painting and music.

—The reported purchase of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* by Dr. Eduardo Prado has been confirmed, the transfer occurring on the 21st. According to some of our colleagues the paper will not be the organ of the monarchist party, while others state that it will. The new proprietor, who is a declared monarchist, will probably seek to make the *Commercio* a successful newspaper, and in this undue prominence will not be given to political discussion. All the same, it will represent the monarchist element of that state.

—On the 26th ult. in the capital of the state of Paráhyba, when the members of the returning board went to the building of the municipal chamber for the purpose of counting the votes cast at the recent state election, they found the house surrounded by 80 policemen, and they consequently resolved to postpone the meeting. Subsequently the board met and issued diplomas to the opposition candidates. Telegrams received by Gen. Almeida Barreto state that the governor for the purpose of averting the opposition caused one of the stations of the *Companhia do Rio* to be surrounded by a large police force, which had orders to arrest three prominent members of the opposition party. The district judge issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the three citizens who were arrested and telegraphed to the president for troops to enforce the execution of the writ. The friends of the three oppositionists rallied around them and the chief of police ordered the commander of the force to fire on the crowd. A telegram of the 4th states that the commander and the major of the police disobeyed the order and have both been dismissed.

TEMPERATURE AT SANTOS.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Greene for the following interesting and valuable temperature records taken at the "Barra," Santos, during the past year:

FAHRENHEIT.	maximum recorded		
	average	maximum	minimum
1895	maximum	minimum	month
January... 80	71	88	66
February... 79	70	88	67
March... 81	71	94	68
April... 76	66	82	56
May..... 73	63	84	54
June..... 71	58	79	48
July..... 70	57	82	49
August... 71	61	88	51
September 69	60	90	54
October... 71	63	80	60
November 75	66	82	60
December... 81	68	94	60

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On Monday (30th ult.) the government informed the press that the war department had instructed the adjutant general of the army to learn from Gen. Galvão whether he was responsible for the statements attributed to him in the account published by the *Jornal do Brasil*, of the interview to which we referred in our last issue.

It is said that Gen. Galvão, in compliance with this demand, addressed a long letter to the adjutant general, not only giving a full and explicit account of what he said at the interview, but also refuting his complaints against the minister. He was, for having constantly and systematically hampered his action in the pacification of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. It is added that he was consequently censured by order of the war department, and that he therefore tendered his resignation.

This, however, is not absolutely certain. What is known to the general public is that he was relieved of the command of the 6th military district and that Gen. João Thomaz de Carvalho was appointed in his stead. It is also known that by order of the government he was enlarged for his administration of the 6th military district, and it is said that he received a private letter from the president warmly thanking him for his valuable services in the pacification of Rio Grande.

The Castilhos are jubilant over the removal of Gen. Galvão, who, according to their organ, the *Redentor*, of Porto Alegre, was a formidable obstacle to Julio de Castilhos' pacification policy.

The part performed by Gen. Vasques, minister of war, in this affair has been severely criticized by the opposition and independent press, who recall the fact that he was one of Marshal Peixoto's confidential agents in the tortuous policy which led to the reinstatement of Julio de Castilhos and to the war in Rio Grande. He has been asked to publish not only his order for censuring Gen. Galvão, but also Gen. Galvão's letter in regard to his interview with the editors of the *Jornal do Brasil*.

On the 3rd inst. a large number of friends and admirers of Gen. Galvão assembled at the navy yard to take leave of him on his departure for Bahia, where, it is stated, preparations have been made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

Of his successor, Gen. Cantuária, little is known outside of military circles, for in the most important events of the country he has not taken a prominent part. During the naval revolution he commanded a division of government troops in this city, but, like all the commanders of those troops, failed to distinguish himself in any way. In some quarters it is asserted that he will continue Gen. Galvão's policy in Rio Grande do Sul. Should this prove to be the case, Gen. Vasques will have little cause for congratulating himself on the success of his plot for getting rid of Gen. Galvão.

In Rio Grande do Sul new outrages continue to be reported. Although it has now been nearly five months since peace was made, many of the ex-revolutionists are still prevented from returning to

their homes. Among those who are in this situation is Col. Prestes Guimarães, who won the battle over Santos Filho at Jaracá, in which the latter suffered a crushing defeat and was captured. Col. Prestes Guimarães resides at Cruz Alta, which is in the possession of a body of irregulars, Castilian troops who have not yet been disbanded, and he has received information that it would be dangerous for him to attempt to return to that place.

On the night of the 29th ult. at Caxias, Belisario Baptista, son of the ex-revolutionist Col. Felisberto Baptista, commonly known as the "King of the Sierra," was treacherously assaulted and received a storm of indignation, which forced Julio de Castilhos to dismiss the command of the municipal guard to whom the crime is attributed, and to disband the guard. It remains, however, to be seen whether the culprits will be punished.

Raphael Cabele has telegraphed to Gen. Savaget: "I have read your telegram in the *Jornal do Commercio*. Mutilers and thieves do not like me. In the information in which he gave you Col. Paula Castro lies, and I defy him to prove the contrary. I am ready to show that the statements made in the telegrams sent from Minas Geraes and published in the *Jornal do Commercio* are strictly true."

Gen. Savaget, in answer to Gen. Tavares, who had sent him a telegram from Raphael Cabele in regard to the charges committed on the border, states that he had received orders from the President of the Republic, from the war department and from the adjutant general of the army to provide for the safety of the ex-revolutionists. He states, however, that he has been informed that the country on the border is infested with bands of robbers composed of persons who had been thrown out of employment by the disbandment of the troops. Under these circumstances he thinks that the only way to prevent crime is to place a sentinel by the side of every citizen and to inform Gen. Tavares that in the cities of Europe, protected by a well-organized police force, murders are frequent. He appeals to Gen. Tavares to rid him with his prestige in maintaining peace.

In answer to Gen. Savaget's letter Gen. Tavares says that he does not consider it necessary to place a sentinel by the side of every citizen. What he thinks essential is to enforce the strict observance of the treaty of Aug. 23.

Gen. Savaget has issued a circular to the officers under his command, asking them to co-operate with the officers of Julio de Castilhos in enforcing the performance of the promises made by the government to the ex-revolutionists. He tells them that when they cannot agree with Julio de Castilhos' officers in regard to the measures to be taken for this purpose, they must immediately inform him.

The *Espresso*, in reviewing the situation, says that either Julio de Castilhos does not try to protect the federalists, or is betrayed by his subordinates. The present state of affairs, it asserts, cannot be allowed to continue. The patriotic energy of the ex-revolutionists is not exhausted and forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

A revolutionist of the name of Taborda has been murdered near Livramento, and João Silveira, also a revolutionist, has been wounded. The emigration of the ex-revolutionists continues, among those who have taken refuge in Uruguay, is one Tigue.

Julio de Castilhos has quarreled with the municipal government of Porto Alegre, which accuses him of encroaching upon its rights. The members of the municipal council have resigned.

It is stated that Borges de Melo will be succeeded in the office of chief-of-police of Pelotas.

The set of "muckers," which gave so much trouble to the government in 1874, has recently been revived.

Gen. Salgado left Porto Alegre for Rio de Janeiro on the 4th inst. Silveira Martins, who will spend a few days in this city before going to Europe, was expected to leave Montevideo yesterday.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Santo Antonio de Muriá branch of the Cataguases line was formally inaugurated on the 23rd ult.

—The Rio Heitor to Rio Bonito line is about to receive 24,456\$875, interest guarantee on \$15,229,170 invested, for the second half of 1894.

—At the suburban station of Meyer, on the Central railway, vagrants amuse themselves by hooting and assaulting passengers on the trains.

—The surveys for widening the S. Paulo branch of the Central railway from Taubaté to São Paulo have been completed, and the construction of the broad gauge from Cruzeiro to Taubaté will be finished in May next.

—Passengers with monthly, half-yearly and yearly tickets on the Petrópolis railway have hitherto been allowed to reserve seats, without additional charge; but hereafter they will be required to pay 10\$000 a month for this privilege.

—The government has paid the Sorocabana company 111,335\$896 as guaranteed interest for the first half of 1895 on the Linha do Tibagi branch, and 42,188\$363 guaranteed interest to the Leopoldina company on the Cachoeira do Itaperuna branch.

—Deputy Valladares writes to the *Jornal do Brasil* complaining of the loss of a trunk which was dispatched as baggage on the Central on the 23rd ult. Up to the 29th he had no news of it, nor had his complaint to the administration of the road produced any result.

—To the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has been presented a petition signed by 234 merchants of the town and municipal district of Macaé memorializing him on the subject of the freight rates of the Leopoldina railway, which, the petitioners assert, are so exorbitant as to be actually prohibitory.

—In the interest of health and comfort the *Jornal do Brasil* very properly objects to the crowding of five passengers on a bench in the electric train-cars.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Mogiana company at Campinas on the 29th ult. the following directors were elected for the next four years: Dr. Carlos Ninheta, Dr. Salles de Oliveira, Comendador Manuel José Gomes, Sr. Joaquim Ferreira and Sr. Bento Quirino dos Sáuis. Dr. Salles de Oliveira has since been elected president of the company.

—The *Estados de Minas* says that the railway extension in Minas Geraes receiving assistance from the state built last year 234.5 kilometers, viz.: Sapucaí 109, Bahia 111, Mimos 22, Muzambinho 25.5, Cataguases 48, Belo Horizonte branch 15, urban lines in new capital 15. To these should be added 31 kilometers on the Central line from Vespasiano to Páez, and 90 kilometers on the Mogiana from Uberaba to Uberlândia, all opened to traffic in 1895.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that the coffee crop has been very much injured by the heat and drought.

—During the past year, 3,363,533 bags of coffee were dispatched for export at Sinos. The receipts at that port from July 1 to December 31, of the present crop-year amounted to 2,491,844 bags.

—A Nebraska woman has a case of delirium tremens from the abuse of coffee. For many years she has been addicted to the use of very strong coffee in excessive quantities, frequently taking as many as a dozen cups at a meal. Her nervous system has suffered seriously as a result, and on several occasions she has attempted to break off the habit, but without success. A few days ago she resolved to make a last desperate effort, and for a time managed to get along without touching the seductive beverage. At the end of the second day, however, her nerves were in a state of almost complete collapse, and a few hours later an attack of what closely resembled delirium tremens set in. The physician called was at first deceived by the symptoms, but when the nature of the case was explained to him he said the illness was undoubtedly caused by the sudden breaking off of the habit. —Exchange.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is announced that the Chilean minister is about to return home.

—Gen. Savaget has been appointed commander of the 1st military district.

—On the 31st ult. there were dismissed from the police service 30 sectional inspectors and 75 detectives.

—A match at chess has been arranged between Dr. Carlos Viana and Dr. Zannoni, surgeon of the cruiser *Lambaré*.

—A New York telegram of the 5th announces another stulhorn fight in Cuba, in which the Spanish troops were defeated, losing their artillery.

—The Santa Barbara hospital having been closed, small-pox patients will hereafter be sent to the Jurupiá hospital and yellow-fever patients to that of S. Sebastião.

—On the 31st ult. 1,523 immigrants were sent up country to the *Pilhiero* *azulista*. It is a wise step to send them out of the city at once so that they may not be exposed to fever.

—On Saturday there were reported in this city 31 deaths, of which 4 were caused by accesso perniciosa, 3 by hem-heri, 14 by yellow-fever, 8 by other fevers, and 5 by small-pox.

—One of our local Portuguese societies has been displaying great enthusiasm lately over the Portuguese victory in Góa. Well, if — don't you see — but — at any rate, Hooray for Portugal.

—This city was visited last evening by a most welcome rain-storm, which has greatly reduced the temperature and will help to clean the streets. The two preceding days had been most uncomfortably hot.

—Owing to the neglect of Congress to provide funds several public-works undertakings are suspended for the current year. Among these is the commission for locating the new capital up in the wilds of Goiás.

—There seems to be a general contralance among the Brazilian legations just now. And it is difficult to understand why some of the changes are made, unless it is to favor certain diplomats and to make expense.

—The chief of police dismissed a number of district inspectors and secret police on the 31st ult. because of the new budget which reduces the ult. to 70 and 75 respectively. Even yet they are far too numerous.

—Will someone kindly inform the Hayas Agency and the Brazilian newspaper editor, in general, that the British colonial minister is not "Lord Chamberlain," but plain Joseph Chamberlain? He has no title whatever.

—The *Jornal*'s London correspondent has evidently been taking "bony winks." On the 5th he telegraphed the news about the English invasion of the Transvaal, although the incident has been known to us for days previously.

—A number of employés of the mint have complained to the minister of finance against the abuses committed by the director of that establishment. One of the complainants has since been dismissed by the director.

—When the minister has obtained the information, we should be very glad to know what system of banking is employed here in Brazil. It will make a good news item.

—The customs receipts at Santos in the year 1895 amounted to 39,979,777\$759, against last 26,455,743\$275 in the year 1894, there being consequently an increase of 13,494,034\$424.

—The December receipts of the Bahia custom-house amounted to 1,799,359\$768, against 1,996,518\$204 in the same month of 1894. The total receipts for 1895 were 18,435,111\$534, against 18,438,479\$760 in 1894, showing a decrease of 2,147,326\$216.

—At the general assembly of shareholders of the London and River Plate Bank on the 10th ult., the directors recommended a dividend of 5 per cent, and a bonus of 5 per cent, which with the interest dividend of 6 per cent, already paid makes a distribution of 16 per cent, during the year.

—The December receipts of the Rio Grande custom-house, as announced by telegram, were 997,114\$877, against 920,135\$657 in the same month of 1894. The total receipts for the past year were 9,339,256\$891, the largest year's revenue thus far received at that custom-house.

—It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the recent unpleasantness between the English and Americans, a syndicate of English bankers has undertaken to negotiate the new American loan of one hundred millions at 105, the interest being 4 per cent. It hardly looks like war, does it?

—It is said that the robbery of the Amazonas treasury amounts to over 900,000\$, and that the treasurer was serving without security. It is a curious world, surely! In politics you are permitted, even invited to rob, while in private life you can not rent a house without having a bombshell.

—The minister of finance has applied to the caixa de amortização for information as to the aggregate amount of the bank of issue notes which the Banco da Republica has released, since 1893, the amount awaiting redemption, and whether the bank has asked for an extension of time to complete this redemption.

—The receipts of the revenue office of the state of Rio de Janeiro in this city amounted last year to 12,170,164\$369, of which the sum of 11,833,033\$767 was derived from the export duty on coffee, and that of 84,408\$15 from the export duty on alcohol and rum. *

—The Bahia state treasury has recently received a large quantity of state revenue stamps from the United States of the denominations 10, 20, 100, 200, 400, 600 and 800 reis, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000. The revenue stamp requirement has become so vexatious in some states that even when a document is enclosed with them one can not be sure that all the requirements have been satisfied.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January, 4th 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000) gold, 97 d.

do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86.65 per £1. sig. 54.75 cts

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1.882

do £1.42 in Brazilian gold, 8.89

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today 6.14 d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000) gold, 2.958

do do do (paper), 338.14 gold

do do do at 8% per £1. sig. 3.5

Value of \$1.00 U. S. per £1. sig. in Brazilian currency (paper), 54.80

Value of £1. sterling " " 268.301

E. O. E.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 30.

60 Apolices 5 reg. 975 50 doh. Cred. Bank 35
25 h. C. R. Bras. 59,500 100 doh. Fer. Com. 107
Banks

50 Lav. Com. 50 Lav. e Com. 155

50 do 50 Nici. nial. 230

Miscellaneous,

100 Minas S. Jan. 5,500 20 Mell. S. Paulo 35,500

100 Aliança m. 280

December 31.

45 Apolices, 1895 975 400 deb. L. Irla 108\$ 12,500

do do. reg. 975 30 do L. Irla 90% 900

100 h. C. R. Bras. 19 h. Previd. 54

Banks,

50 Franco Bras. 22 25 Republica ... 158,500

250 S. Lasso m. 12 66 Soc. Kusack

250 Braz. Agric. 6 do de Cafe" ... 63

January 1.

150 V. P. Siquelby 150 100 Nujas e Estal. 10

250 S. Lasso m. 12 66 Soc. Kusack

250 Braz. Agric. 6 do de Cafe" ... 63

January 2.

150 V. P. Sovereigns ... 26,300

3 Apolices, 5 reg. 965 88 do ... 960

608 do 95 50 deb. D. S. Santos 200

900 do 90

Banks,

16 Franco Bras. 22 25 Republica 25. ... 72,500

Miscellaneous,

100 Metropolitano ... 25 Mell. no. Bras. 25

100 Uniao ... 27 1000 do 200 do 200

January 3.

51 Apolices, 5 reg. 668 11 Apolices, 1895 958

139 do 902 1 do regis. 970

607 do 902 14 do ... 955

24 48.1200

Banks,

12 Classes Labor. 1,500

Miscellaneous,

150 Braz. Ind. mill 210 200 Mell. no. Bras. 27,500

January 4.

50 Apolices, 5 reg. 663 433 Sovereigns ... 26,150

do do 968 8 Apolices, 1895 960

608 do 95 6 do 955

500\$ do 45 126

Banks,

40 Constructor ... 12,500

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000

do paid up ... 500,000

Reserve Fund ... 350,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

Assets:

Capital, un-called ... 4,444,444\$444

Bills discounted ... 6,731,060 910

do do guaranteed accounts ... 5,000,000

Bills receivable ... 5,111,216 070

Securities for loans, accounts current, etc. ... 8,768,076 280

Sundry accounts ... 4,801,575 880

Cash ... 38,868,514\$570

Liabilities:

Capital ... 8,888,888\$880

Deposits in account current, without interest ... 4,551,556 140

do do, for maturity ... 5,856,075 500

do do, for maturity ... 5,000,000

Bills payable ... 4,382,055 150

do deposited ... 1,103,316 260

Sundry accounts ... 5,451,368 550

Total ... 38,868,514\$570

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd January, 1896

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

A. Menegi, Manager.

A. W. A. Apolin, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital ... £1,000,000

do paid up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

Assets:

Capital, un-called ... 6,666,666\$670

Bills discounted ... 3,029,074 600

Head office and branches ... 10,878,439 690

do do ... 10,785,980 570

Loans, current accounts, etc. ... 3,786,586 860

Securities for accounts current, etc. ... 4,933,286 600

Sundry accounts ... 2,991,343 210

Cash ... 9,950,000 410

Total ... 51,877,555\$370

Rio de Janeiro, 4th January, 1896

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

J. MacKenzie, Manager.

F. Broad, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th January, 1895.

Exports.

The sales for the past week were estimated to be about 30,000 bags, of which 25,000 bags were sold on the 20th and 21st ult., and brokers' quotations have been advanced slightly; and the market has been fairly sustained

The Brazilian banks had no difficulty in finding

bills for good money, at 9% and, in the course of the day, the Minister of Finance announced that the new law will cause a change in the method of calculating the interest.

The day's business was very small, at 9%—9.16—9.5% for

banks and 9%—9.52% for other sterling, and there was a little more business at the close, with very little money

9.5%—9.52% for other sterling. Sovereigns were

closed at 25\$300, sellers at 26\$300, no sellers on the street, sovereigns were reported sold at 26\$315, and Brazilian gold at 26\$30.

January 2.—The market opened in doubt as to the immediate effect of the new law, concerning exchange, and some of the foreign banks had no difficulty in finding

bills for good money at 9% and, in the course of the day, the Minister of Finance announced that the new law will cause a change in the method of calculating the interest.

The day's business was very small, at 9%—9.16—9.5% for

banks and 9%—9.52% for other sterling. Sovereigns were

closed at 25\$300, sellers at 26\$300, no sellers on the street, sovereigns were reported sold at 26\$315, and Brazilian gold at 26\$30.

January 3.—There was no change made in the posted rates, but the market was firm. During the day the bankers and exchange agents held a meeting, at which the new law was explained, and a committee was appointed to propose, but ruled out of order.

To an outside observer, much warmth is apparently shown in this meeting, and perhaps

it would be well to wait for the "bumper" news

to come.

There was only a moderate business done in exchange, the British Bank having closed at 26\$300, and the market closed at 26\$300.

The market opened firm, with 9% posted at the morning, and 9.16—9.5% for other sterling. The market closing at 9.16—9.52% for other sterling. Sovereigns were

closed at 25\$300, sellers at 26\$300, no sellers on the street, sovereigns were reported sold at 26\$315, and Brazilian gold at 26\$30.

January 4.—The market opened firm, with 9% posted at the morning, and 9.16—9.5% for other sterling. The market closing at 9.16—9.52% for other sterling. Sovereigns were

closed at 25\$300, sellers at 26\$300, no sellers on the street, sovereigns were reported sold at 26\$315, and Brazilian gold at 26\$30.

January 5.—There was no change made in the posted rates, but the market was firm. During the day the bankers and exchange agents held a meeting, at which the new law was explained, and a committee was appointed to propose, but ruled out of order.

To an outside observer, much warmth is apparently shown in this meeting, and perhaps

it would be well to wait for the "bumper" news

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There was only a moderate business done in exchange, the British Bank having closed at 26\$300, and the market closed at 26\$300.

The market opened firm, with 9% posted at the morning, and 9.16—9.5% for other sterling. The market closing at 9.16—9.52% for other sterling. Sovereigns were

closed at 25\$300, sellers at 26\$300, no sellers on the street, sovereigns were reported sold at 26\$315, and Brazilian gold at 26\$30.

January 6.—The market was quiet again, but no change has been made in the posted rates, and the market closed at 9.16—9.52% for other sterling. Sovereigns were

closed at 25\$300, sellers at 26\$300, no sellers on the street, sovereigns were reported sold at 26\$315, and Brazilian gold at 26\$30.

The vessels with coffee are:

United States bags.

Dec. 28 New York, Br. Str. Lassell 30,113

30,074 bags.

The vessels with cotton are:

United States bags.

Dec. 28 New York, Br. Str. Lassell 30,113

30,074 bags.

The vessels with sugar are:

United States bags.

Dec. 28 New York, Br. Str. Lassell 30,113

30,074 bags.

The vessels with tobacco are:

United States bags.

Dec. 28 New York, Br. Str. Lassell 30,113

30,074 bags.

The vessels with cotton are:

United States bags.

Dec. 28 New York, Br. Str. Lassell 30,113

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30,074 bags.

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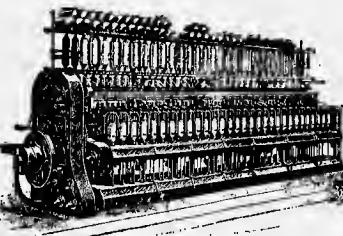
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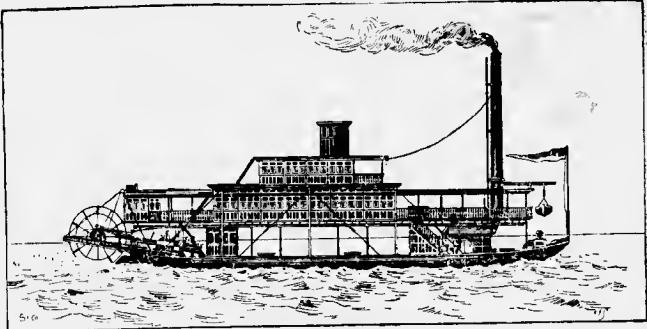
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